

# JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## "JIM" SAILS FOR U. S.— GIVES GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF GIB- RALTAR.

Gibraltar,  
2 February, 1919.

After being here a week, we are sailing tomorrow for Philadelphia, from whence we left on October 12th. Twenty days from now we should be there, and twenty-five days from now, I expect to be home. We left Genoa on January 23, arriving here on the 27th. Since then we have been taking on a general cargo of ammunition, such as depth charges for submarine warfare, twelve-inch shells, torpedoes, gun cotton and smokeless powder. If anything happens to this packet, there surley will be some strangers among the angels. We have enough ammunition on board now to blow Nashville off the map, so you can figure what it would do the Quincy.

I have seen Algeciras, Spain, Tangier, across the strait in Africa, and of course the rock and city of Gibraltar. Gibraltar is like a great many other European towns, and Algeciras is too, but Tangier is strictly Oriental in appearance, and the most unique and odd place I have seen. Will send you some pictures of it later. The Moors are a funny lot with their burnouses and their sheets thrown over their shoulders, and the women with their veils. I couldn't help but think I was in Constantinople all the time. The only way to tell a man from a woman in this town is that the women wear veils. Neither of them care to have anything to do with Christian dogs, and you can go your way unmolested, as far as they are concerned, so long as you don't monkey around their churches. Three or four times a day they flop down on their knees with their faces toward Mecca and pray a while, meanwhile bumping their heads on the ground. The town is a dirty, dusty, stinking place, and I should hate like the dickens to have to live there. Didn't get to see the bull fight in Algeciras, as we were not there long enough but we took in Gibraltar, both the town and the rock, from one end of it to the other. It is some rock. Fully fifteen hundred feet from the water's edge, about two miles long and half a mile thick, it is quite a spectacle. It is full of caves and fuller of guns of all sizes, and I shouldn't like to be in a fleet that undertook to capture it. The only monkeys in Europe live on this rock, and they are so tame they will take fruit from your hand. You can throw them a banana, then there will be a battle royal until the biggest one gets it. Sometimes there are forty or fifty of them around at one time playing on the walls of the fortifications.

The first night ashore, there was rush, as usual, for the "gas-tronomical emporiums," as they call 'em in Italy, where the fellows proceeded to get a good feed. A good meal costs from forty to sixty cents, against a dollar, seventy-five in Italy, and one can buy all the steak he wants at a shilling, six pence (thirty-six cents) per order. I never saw as many sweet meats for sale. The English are very fond of anything that has sugar in it, so I'm told, and I believe

it. In every block, as thick as soda fountains in America, there is a place selling all kinds of pastry and tea and cocoa, but rarely coffee, and people go into these, going from table to table of different kinds of pastry, and selecting a plateful of them, finally paying for what they eat, and putting back what they don't eat. It's a funny custom. I don't care for tea (sailor's name for it is "kill-me-quick") particularly, but can drink it without discomfort, but these English live on it. And all over the city, consisting of a dozen nationalities, and of some twenty-five thousand inhabitants, people of all ages and both sexes are selling pies and cakes and candy. You will often see a sour-faced old Arab in his native dress, standing on a corner with a pie as large as a wagon wheel, selling it bit by bit. A customer asks for a piece and he breaks off a chunk, and after weighing it on rather ancient looking scales, he hands it to you, and you can pay him whatever want to for it. It doesn't seem to make much difference to him. Everywhere you go, too, there are women trying to sell you silk and lace stuff. Presumably made by their own hands. At no place are you secure from them; even in good restaurants they have free gangway to come in and pester you while you are eating, and they don't know how to take a refusal, and hang on like grim death trying to sell you something anyway. If they ask you ten shillings for anything and you offer them five, they will take you up so quick you want have time to chage your mind. The inhabitants are mostly Spanish, but a few English, outside the troops, and Arabs and Hindus are seen; also, the inevitable Greek Jew. Also, again, J. Barleycorn, that ubiquitous friend of sailors in every foreign port, is present and accounted for, "with bells on," as it were. Nearly everyone speaks English, and one feels more at home here than at any of the French or Italian ports. You can buy thirty oranges for a shilling and forty or fifty tangerines and all the grapes or almonds you can carry for as much. Silks and leather goods are very common, and everything is very cheap, compared with the prices one pays in other cities. They have three Sundays a week here, in succession. On Friday, the Mohammedans have theirs; on Saturday, the Jews pull theirs off; and the Christians have Sunday. In that way, a man can always buy anything he wants. If it is his Sunday, it isn't somebody's else.

The water supply is one of the oddest things about the place. The rainfall some years is very heavy, and in others, very light. The English have solved the problem of always having fresh water by building large plane surfaces of concrete, converging hundreds of square yards of surface, along the side of the rock. These surfaces catch the rainfall roof fashion and the water runs off of them into gutters, through filters, thence inside the rock, where they have a reservoir large enough to supply the city for several years without refilling. We went partly through this, but didn't get to see all we wanted to. At one cave where we stopped, an English soldier, who was conducting us through the place pulled off a joke that he must have thought was a ripper, and I suppose he pulls it on every party that comes there. He said

## EQUALIZATION OF TAXES POSTPONED UNTIL 1920—STATEMENT IS- SUED BY STATE BOARD.

There will be no equalization of tax assessments for the year 1919, according to a statement issued last week by the State Board of Equalization. The board states that it would not be humanly possible to make the equalization this year and have it ready by October 1, as required by the statute. Since beginning their investigation, the board has found that the assessments in the state are in such a deplorable condition that it will require a complete overhauling of the methods, and this cannot be completed for this year.

The board announces that it will continue to gather statistics, and will assess all property that is found which has been escaping taxation, and all improved property and appeal cases.

The statement is made that every step taken and every dollar expended so far is necessary for the working out of the system for the year 1920.

The board announces that it has found that no method of reaching a uniform assessment basis can be had short of actual cash value of all property, and states that this will not increase taxes, because of the operation of the sliding scale rate, which automatically comes down as the values are increased. It is the belief of the board that when the assessments have finally been made it will show that property in Tennessee has been assessed at less than half its actual cash value. It is also the opinion of

pointing to a certain cave, which appeared to lead almost straight downward: "Fifty years ago, thirteen young English officers, y'know, went down in there, and they 'avn't been heard of since; but we are looking for them every day. Haw! Haw!" Now, wasn't that cunning? I felt like kicking him where the baby wore the beads.

Friend "Bolsheviki" got her-mantled the last night ashore in Genoa and missed the ship, but he'll get back to the States somehow. He hasn't been a hobo for ten years for nothing. ("Hermantled" means the same thing as "crazily drunk," or having a case of the jim-jams.)

What's the latest news about John? He should be back in the States by Spring, anyway, I should think. Italy was just about cleared of American troops when we left, and I understood that France was being cleared as fast as they could get them away; of course, through, a lot of them will have to stay a year or so yet. It is rumored that our next trip will be to Germany. It is devoutly hoped for by every man on board.

Write to me some time. I never did get but one letter from you. Hope this finds you frisky.

As ever,  
Jim.

(Note—This concludes the series of letters from "Jim", and we are sure they have been enjoyed by all who have read them. We are glad to inform our readers, and especially Jim's friends, that he has received his discharge from the navy and is now in Chattanooga, where he resumed his old position as teller in the bank.—Ed.)

the board that enough personal property will be uncovered to provide sufficient revenue to cover the costs of the investigations many times over.

The following is quoted from the report: "It was the evident purpose of the Legislature ultimately to secure a fair and uniform assessment of all the the property in the state on a basis of actual cash value. The idea obtained that some rule of percentage might be applied that would bring about uniformity in the assessment of 1919, and this board, hoping this might be true, tried out various percentage rules, only to find that the application of a percentage rule to 1919 assessment, as made, would not remove the inequalities and bring about uniformity, but would aggravate the existing evils. The facts developed demonstrated that the only way in which an assessment can be made in accordance with the law is to begin at the foundation and value every kind of property in the state at actual cash value. While such a plan will require time and expense, when the assessment is once made it will stand on its merit, and there will be little occasion in the future for changing the assessment of real estate, except at long intervals or to cover improvements that may be made from year to year.

"The investigations already made lead to the belief that enough real estate and personal property that has been escaping taxation will be added to the tax roll by this investigation to cover many times the cost of making the assessment for 1920, and much of property will be uncovered and assessed for the year 1919 and some of it back assessed where it has altogether escaped taxation.

"The new assessment, when completed as planned, will show more than double the amount of taxable property in the state when compared with the 1919 assessment, but the sliding scale of rates which will be applied will cut the taxes down until there will be no material change in the amount of the taxes which the average tax payer will have to pay.

"In the opinion of the board a fair valuation of the property to be assessed will not affect the average taxpayer, except to put him nearer on an equal footing with those who have been escaping a just share of the burden of taxation. Such an assessment as that planned will place Tennessee before the world, showing wealth in proportion to population more in harmony with the showing made by her sister states, and if there should be any legislation by Congress distributing the benefits of legislation on the basis of the wealth and population Tennessee will stand in line to receive her part of it. The showing which the state will make as a progressive state will stimulate state pride and a spirit of progress which will finally enable us to revise our state constitution and make that an up-to-date instrument. The board ventures to express the hope that every good citizen will make it a part of his business to help the chief tax statistician, his assistants and his board to uncover all property heretofore escaping taxation and to arrive at the actual cash value of every character and kind of property in the state and to get it assessed and placed on the tax books so that the burdens of government may rest upon every class of tax payers alike, and be based on the principle of equal and exact justice to all with exclusive privileges to none."

## LOCAL METHODIST SUB- SCRIBE LIBERALLY TO CENTENARY FUND— PASTOR THANKS ALL.

The Centenary campaign of the M. E. Church South came to close Sunday, with an oversubscription to the fund. The churches on Gainesboro Mission subscribed as follows: Gainesboro, \$1,516; Flynn's Lick, \$231; Cornith, \$166; Marsh's Chapel, \$156. This is an excellent showing, in view of the fact that the active members of the four churches does not exceed 150. The amount subscribed is to be paid within a period of five years.

The pastor issues the following statement:

The Centenary eight day drive has been a great success on the Gainesboro Mission. The quota of \$1,846 was oversubscribed \$269, making a total of \$2,115. This is one of the greatest causes ever presented to the Church, and God has certainly been it. Every one who subscribed to this great cause has purchased a Stock in the Kingdom Building of our Lord. Every one who contributed to this cause is possessor of a happy heart, and conscious that they are not slackers in the greatest of all causes. The one who failed to get the vision of this Centenary Movement of Methodist Missions need to tarry before God on their knees until the scales fall from their eyes.

As pastor of this Charge I desire to thank every man, woman and child who have helped to make this campaign a success, by having contributed of their time and money. We are living at the dawn of a new day. God is not dead, neither is His Church! The success of the Centenary is positive proof that men and women are awake to the needs of the Church, that they recognize her power, and that they desire a world fit to live in. Surely God has a record of your contribution recorded in Heaven, and will bless you accordingly. May our Heavenly Father bless us all in the great work in which we are engaged. Continue to cooperate with us by attending all the services of the Church. Again, I thank you,

Your Brother In Christ,  
O. P. Gentry, (P. C.)

## BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED

Art, Medical and Educational Exhibits at the Celebration at Columbus to Be Held June 20 to July 13, Will Reveal the Progress of Christianity the World Over—All Nations Will Mingle at Exposition Grounds.

The visitor who comes to the Methodist Centenary celebration at Columbus, June 20 to July 13, will find himself transplanted to a large park of more than 100 acres, which has cost the state of Ohio millions of dollars to develop, with an immense oval in front of which is an amphitheater seating 50,000 people, the Coliseum with a seating capacity of 8,000, and eight exhibit buildings with a floor space of 200,000 square feet scattered over these exposition grounds.

The exhibits will come from every part of the world. Settings built under personal direction of men who have just returned from the countries represented are now in construction. Later, natives will begin to arrive, bringing their strange customs, costumes and industries. A true picture of the lives of these people is the aim of the directors of the Centenary. A miniature Ganges river actually flowing through the India building is

the center of queer heathen religious customs. Here will be found the Hindu temple, Mohammedan mosque and sacred monkey temple, filled with chattering monkeys. Here, too, the sacred pigeons will be fed every day, amid much ceremony, and a fakir on his bed of spikes proves to less stoical observers that his soul is above the trivial sufferings of this world.

An Indian bazaar, overflowing with silks, wrought metals, idols and flower shops, occupies a large part of the India building. Public letter writer, sweetmeat seller, tooth-cleaner, beggars and curio seller mingle with the crowds of sightseers.

Indian village scenes and an Indian marriage procession, with the bridegroom riding an elephant, are included in the plans of Dr. Lewis E. Hazell of India, who is in Columbus to direct this building for the Centenary.

In an immense Kafir kraal, containing five full sized huts and a cattle enclosure, 60 Ethiopians will be found working at various typical industries, as a part of the African exhibit. The desert life of northern Africa, with Bedouin tents and Moorish town, is pictured in another section of the African building. This exhibit is directed by J. T. C. Blackmore of Algeria, who is also directing a reproduction of early Roman civilization in the same building.

Another part of the African building is devoted to Roosevelt and Taft's motion pictures, episodes from the life of Dr. David Livingstone, lion hunts and Kafir dances, the Uganda railway and African mission scenes. Other sections of Africa are fully represented in the large building which is under the direction of Dr. E. H. Richards of Oberlin.

The high gray walls of a Kwang city confront the visitor at the entrance to the Chinese building. At the left is a farm scene; inside the walls are the principal exhibits, including a large Chinese restaurant, open to the public; curio shop, money exchange, Confucian temple, typical Chinese homes, and a Methodist church such as is found in the Celestial republic.

Art, medical and educational exhibits revealing the progress of Christianity in that country form a part of the plans of Dr. John M. Gowdy of Fuchau, who with Y. C. Yong of the Chinese legation in Washington is directing the building.

Devastated France and Belgium are realistically reproduced in the European section, under the direction of Dr. E. M. Tittle, who has recently returned from abroad. The reproduction of a ruined French cathedral which seats 500 people will be used for lectures and pictures. Through the shell-shattered walls are seen the plains of Lombardy and ravaged Belgium.

Separate sections dealing with Russia, Scandinavia and the Balkans occupy a large share of the European building. Dr. G. B. Winton, Dr. W. H. Teeter and S. A. Neblett are in charge of South American, Cuban and Mexican sections.

A Japanese garden, with wishing bridge, lily pond, pergola and pavilion, is being built for the Japan building by a Japanese expert gardener. A gold mining scene and the famous Hiroshima kindergarten will also be reproduced in this section. Dr. E. R. Bull, formerly of Tokyo, is in charge of the Japan building. Exhibits from Korea under Dr. W. H. Cram of Nashville, Tenn.; from the Philippines under Dr. Harry Farmer of New York, and from Malaysia under Dr. J. R. Denyes of Pittsburgh, will be held in the same building.

Two large administration buildings are devoted to scenes and exhibits from every corner of North America, under the direction of Dr. Ralph E. Diefendorfer of New York. Alaskan and Pueblo Indians, mountaineers, New York shopkeepers and California Japs will be found working at their various industries, and living in widely contrasting environments. A typical southern plantation scene and a Mexican village will be picturesque features of the building. The purpose of these exhibits is to emphasize the work of the church in the diversified sections of United States and Canada.

A machinery hall, containing 40,000 feet, will be filled with photographs, charts, books and miscellaneous exhibits from all countries represented in the exposition.

A Colorado livestock producer lost \$300 by overcrowding a car of cattle going to market. Seven animals died en route.

Missouri thinks that yellow corn produces eggs with yellow yolks, such as the market demands, and gives the legs of the chickens more color.

In Edgar County, Illinois, livestock has assumed enough importance to justify the building of a pavilion for livestock sales.